Spedizione di S. A. R. il Duca degli Abruzzi
alle sorgenti dell'Uebi Scebeli - Risultati zoologici

BLATTIDAE

by Dr. R. HANITSCH (Oxford)

The Blattidae collected during the last expedition of H. R. H. Duke of Abruzzi to the source of Webi Shebeli, and kindly submitted to me for examination, belong to three species; one cosmopolitan, another already known, but insufficiently described, and a third new to science.

Subfam. Pseudomopinae

Supella supellectilium Serville

1 ♂. Upper Webi Shebeli: Malca-Dubbà (Region Imi) - January 1929.

Cosmopolitan.

Subfam. Epilamprinae

Calolampra pardalina Walker

Epilampra pardalina Wlk. Cat. Blatt. Brit. Mus. p. 68 (1868).

1 ♂ Akek (Reg. Imi) 14 January 1929.

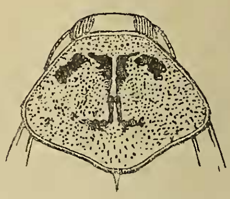
I have to thank Dr. Uvarov for kindly having compared this single specimen, ♂, with the type, also ♂, in the British Museum. He writes:

« The cockroach is very similar to the type of *E. pardalina* Wlk. [from Lake N' Gami, Central Africa] as regards size and

markings on the face and pronotum. Spots on the elytra in the type are paler, somewhat larger and partly placed between the veins, not on them only, as it is in the specimen submitted. I do not venture to express an opinion on the subject ».

As the differences are so slight, I will consider my identification as correct. However, it may be useful to amplify Walker's description from the present specimen.

♂. Head freely exposed, creamy testaceous; vertex with 5 longitudinal broad pale brown bands; a large sub-quadrate shining black macula on the forehead; eyes apart by more than $^1/_2$ the width of the head; antennae fuscous. Pronotum sub-elliptical, anterior border straight, posterior border strongly produced; not punctured; posteriorly with a few faint transverse corrugations; testaceous, finely dotted with black, disk with a black lyriform design. Tegmina much exceeding the apex of the abdomen, pale testaceous, semi-hyaline, with a black humeral stripe and scattered dark brown maculae, the pigment lying chiefly on, or within the veins. Wings with the anterior half faintly fulvous, posterior half fuscous; mediastinal vein reaching nearly to the apex; radial vein terminally 4- ramose; median vein simple; ulnar vein with 7 comb-like branches. Abdomen above light brown, infuscated; supra-genital lamina very narrow; cerci testaceous, lighter above. Abdomen below pale reddish testaceous, posterior border of sternites with a few indistinct brownish maculae; sub-genital lamina comparatively large, elliptical; styles minute, placed close together at the apex of the lamina. Legs pale reddish testaceous; posterior femora sparsely armed, viz. right femur with 3, left femur with 4 spines on the lower border, in either case with a genicular spine in addition. Metatarsi very long and slender, spined along their whole length; arolia present.



Calolampra pardalina, Wlk
Pronotum (enlarged).

♂. Total length 19 mm.; body 13.5 mm.; pronotum 4.5 × 5.2 mm.; tegmina 14.5 mm.

Rehn, in Annals of the Transvaal Museum, Vol. IX, p. 35 (1922) records this species from two localities in the Transvaal, and as he considers *Calolampra aptera* Schulth., from the So-

-maliland and Kilimanjaro, as synonymous with it, the species having been described from ♀♀ and immature ♂♂, we get a very wide distribution for *C. pardalina*. The Oxford Museum contains a series of 4 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ of *C. aptera*, determined by Shelford, from N. E. Rhodesia, Chinsali District, 4000′ (S. A. Neave, April to September 1908). Both sexes of the series are apterous, but the ♂ ♂ are small and somehow offer a very unfinished appearance.

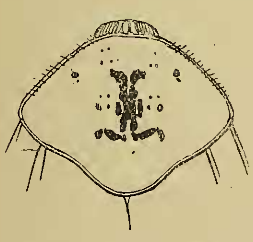
C. pardalina shows remarkable resemblance to species of *Calolampra* from other parts of the world. *C. irrorata* Fabr., from Australia, has very similar markings, but is darker in colour and slightly larger. *C. aliena* Rehn and Hebard, from Haiti, the only West Indian representative of the genus, is also somewhat larger (total length about 27 mm.), but shows very similar markings on pronotum and tegmina (Bull., Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. LIV, p. 238, pl. XVIII, figs. 5, 7, 8, 9 (1927).

Subfam. Panchlorinae

Gyna cyclops * n. sp.

1 ♂. On the Dare, a tributary of Webi Shebeli, 1928.

♂. Head exposed, testaceous; occiput with remnants of 4 irregular black stripes; vertex fulvo-testaceous; a large pentagonal black macula on the frons between the ocelli, shading above into bright castaneous; lower part of face with 2 indistinct transverse brownish bands; vertex and frons not striate; eyes on the vertex 6.4 mm. apart; antennae (mutilated) brownish. Pronotum parabolic in front, strongly produced behind, faintly striate in its posterior third, with traces of striae elsewhere; anterior margin with scattered setae; creamy fulvous, middle of anterior border and the whole of the posterior third infuscated; disk with a simple lyriform design. Tegmina (mutilated) much exceeding the apex of the abdomen, testaceous, mediastinal and costal border



Gyna cyclops, n. sp.
Pronotum (enlarged).

* From the black macula in the centre of the forehead.

fulvous, remainder infuscated. Body below uniformly dull orange. Cerci brownish. Sub-genital lamina small, oval. Styles not observed. Legs dull orange, spines brownish.

♂. Total length (estimated) 17 mm.; body 11 mm.; pronotum 5 × 6 mm.; tegmina (estimated) 12 mm.

Nearest to *Gyna peringueyi* Shelford (T. E. S., 1909, p. 318) from Benguella, Portuguese W. Africa, the type of which is in the Cape Town Museum. This genus is only sparsely represented in East Africa, the other species described from there being *G. maculipennis* Schaum (= *G. vetula* Brunner), *G. kazungulana* Gig.-Tos, *G. lurida* Saussure, *G. incommoda* Shelford, and possibly *G. caffrorum* Stål. From S. Africa only two species are known, but 18 from W. Africa. (See Shelford, loc. cit. p. 310).